

WEEKLY RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A space of one inch equivalent to ten lines. Special rates for long term contracts.

Length of time	Per line	Per inch	Per 10 lines	Per 100 lines
One week	1.00	10.00	10.00	100.00
Two weeks	1.50	15.00	15.00	150.00
Three weeks	2.00	20.00	20.00	200.00
Four weeks	2.50	25.00	25.00	250.00
Five weeks	3.00	30.00	30.00	300.00
Six weeks	3.50	35.00	35.00	350.00
Seven weeks	4.00	40.00	40.00	400.00
Eight weeks	4.50	45.00	45.00	450.00
Nine weeks	5.00	50.00	50.00	500.00
Ten weeks	5.50	55.00	55.00	550.00
Eleven weeks	6.00	60.00	60.00	600.00
Twelve weeks	6.50	65.00	65.00	650.00
Thirteen weeks	7.00	70.00	70.00	700.00
Fourteen weeks	7.50	75.00	75.00	750.00
Fifteen weeks	8.00	80.00	80.00	800.00
Sixteen weeks	8.50	85.00	85.00	850.00
Seventeen weeks	9.00	90.00	90.00	900.00
Eighteen weeks	9.50	95.00	95.00	950.00
Nineteen weeks	10.00	100.00	100.00	1000.00
Twenty weeks	10.50	105.00	105.00	1050.00
Twenty-one weeks	11.00	110.00	110.00	1100.00
Twenty-two weeks	11.50	115.00	115.00	1150.00
Twenty-three weeks	12.00	120.00	120.00	1200.00
Twenty-four weeks	12.50	125.00	125.00	1250.00
Twenty-five weeks	13.00	130.00	130.00	1300.00
Twenty-six weeks	13.50	135.00	135.00	1350.00
Twenty-seven weeks	14.00	140.00	140.00	1400.00
Twenty-eight weeks	14.50	145.00	145.00	1450.00
Twenty-nine weeks	15.00	150.00	150.00	1500.00
Thirty weeks	15.50	155.00	155.00	1550.00
Thirty-one weeks	16.00	160.00	160.00	1600.00
Thirty-two weeks	16.50	165.00	165.00	1650.00
Thirty-three weeks	17.00	170.00	170.00	1700.00
Thirty-four weeks	17.50	175.00	175.00	1750.00
Thirty-five weeks	18.00	180.00	180.00	1800.00
Thirty-six weeks	18.50	185.00	185.00	1850.00
Thirty-seven weeks	19.00	190.00	190.00	1900.00
Thirty-eight weeks	19.50	195.00	195.00	1950.00
Thirty-nine weeks	20.00	200.00	200.00	2000.00
Forty weeks	20.50	205.00	205.00	2050.00
Forty-one weeks	21.00	210.00	210.00	2100.00
Forty-two weeks	21.50	215.00	215.00	2150.00
Forty-three weeks	22.00	220.00	220.00	2200.00
Forty-four weeks	22.50	225.00	225.00	2250.00
Forty-five weeks	23.00	230.00	230.00	2300.00
Forty-six weeks	23.50	235.00	235.00	2350.00
Forty-seven weeks	24.00	240.00	240.00	2400.00
Forty-eight weeks	24.50	245.00	245.00	2450.00
Forty-nine weeks	25.00	250.00	250.00	2500.00
Fifty weeks	25.50	255.00	255.00	2550.00
Fifty-one weeks	26.00	260.00	260.00	2600.00
Fifty-two weeks	26.50	265.00	265.00	2650.00
Fifty-three weeks	27.00	270.00	270.00	2700.00
Fifty-four weeks	27.50	275.00	275.00	2750.00
Fifty-five weeks	28.00	280.00	280.00	2800.00
Fifty-six weeks	28.50	285.00	285.00	2850.00
Fifty-seven weeks	29.00	290.00	290.00	2900.00
Fifty-eight weeks	29.50	295.00	295.00	2950.00
Fifty-nine weeks	30.00	300.00	300.00	3000.00
Sixty weeks	30.50	305.00	305.00	3050.00
Sixty-one weeks	31.00	310.00	310.00	3100.00
Sixty-two weeks	31.50	315.00	315.00	3150.00
Sixty-three weeks	32.00	320.00	320.00	3200.00
Sixty-four weeks	32.50	325.00	325.00	3250.00
Sixty-five weeks	33.00	330.00	330.00	3300.00
Sixty-six weeks	33.50	335.00	335.00	3350.00
Sixty-seven weeks	34.00	340.00	340.00	3400.00
Sixty-eight weeks	34.50	345.00	345.00	3450.00
Sixty-nine weeks	35.00	350.00	350.00	3500.00
Seventy weeks	35.50	355.00	355.00	3550.00
Seventy-one weeks	36.00	360.00	360.00	3600.00
Seventy-two weeks	36.50	365.00	365.00	3650.00
Seventy-three weeks	37.00	370.00	370.00	3700.00
Seventy-four weeks	37.50	375.00	375.00	3750.00
Seventy-five weeks	38.00	380.00	380.00	3800.00
Seventy-six weeks	38.50	385.00	385.00	3850.00
Seventy-seven weeks	39.00	390.00	390.00	3900.00
Seventy-eight weeks	39.50	395.00	395.00	3950.00
Seventy-nine weeks	40.00	400.00	400.00	4000.00
Eighty weeks	40.50	405.00	405.00	4050.00
Eighty-one weeks	41.00	410.00	410.00	4100.00
Eighty-two weeks	41.50	415.00	415.00	4150.00
Eighty-three weeks	42.00	420.00	420.00	4200.00
Eighty-four weeks	42.50	425.00	425.00	4250.00
Eighty-five weeks	43.00	430.00	430.00	4300.00
Eighty-six weeks	43.50	435.00	435.00	4350.00
Eighty-seven weeks	44.00	440.00	440.00	4400.00
Eighty-eight weeks	44.50	445.00	445.00	4450.00
Eighty-nine weeks	45.00	450.00	450.00	4500.00
Ninety weeks	45.50	455.00	455.00	4550.00
Ninety-one weeks	46.00	460.00	460.00	4600.00
Ninety-two weeks	46.50	465.00	465.00	4650.00
Ninety-three weeks	47.00	470.00	470.00	4700.00
Ninety-four weeks	47.50	475.00	475.00	4750.00
Ninety-five weeks	48.00	480.00	480.00	4800.00
Ninety-six weeks	48.50	485.00	485.00	4850.00
Ninety-seven weeks	49.00	490.00	490.00	4900.00
Ninety-eight weeks	49.50	495.00	495.00	4950.00
Ninety-nine weeks	50.00	500.00	500.00	5000.00
One hundred weeks	50.50	505.00	505.00	5050.00

County and City Directory

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Judge	Thos. H. Stanton.
County Clerk	Thos. H. Stanton.
County Sheriff	Thos. H. Stanton.
County Attorney	Thos. H. Stanton.
County Engineer	Thos. H. Stanton.
County Surveyor	Thos. H. Stanton.
County Treasurer	Thos. H. Stanton.
County Assessor	Thos. H. Stanton.
County Collector	Thos. H. Stanton.
County Auditor	Thos. H. Stanton.
County Recorder	Thos. H. Stanton.
County Librarian	Thos. H. Stanton.
County Historian	Thos. H. Stanton.
County Geologist	Thos. H. Stanton.
County Naturalist	Thos. H. Stanton.
County Botanist	Thos. H. Stanton.
County Zoologist	Thos. H. Stanton.
County Astronomer	Thos. H. Stanton.
County Meteorologist	Thos. H. Stanton.
County Seismologist	Thos. H. Stanton.
County Oceanographer	Thos. H. Stanton.
County Cartographer	Thos. H. Stanton.
County Architect	Thos. H. Stanton.
County Engineer	Thos. H. Stanton.
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County Cartographer	Thos. H. Stanton.
County Architect	Thos. H. Stanton.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor	William P. Coates.
City Clerk	Thos. H. Stanton.
City Sheriff	Thos. H. Stanton.
City Attorney	Thos. H. Stanton.
City Engineer	Thos. H. Stanton.
City Surveyor	Thos. H. Stanton.
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MEMBERS CITY COUNCIL.

President	Robert A. Coates.
First Ward	Wm. P. Coates.
Second Ward	Wm. P. Coates.
Third Ward	Wm. P. Coates.
Fourth Ward	Wm. P. Coates.
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THE PRESS CONVENTION.

The Second meeting of the Kentucky

Press Association was held in Lexington

on January 12th. The hospitalities of the

city of Lexington were tendered to the

members present by GEORGE W. RANCK,

editor of the Lexington Observer & Re-

porter. A blessing upon the proceedings of

the Convention was invoked by Rev. H.

A. M. HENDERSON, of the Kentucky Free-

pressman. The President of the Convention,

our old friend Col. A. G. HOBBS, of the

Frankfort Commonwealth, was then in-

troduced, and gave a very interesting ac-

count of his connection with the press of

the State, concluding by thanking the

members for the compliment conferred by

his selection as President, and expressing

his gratification that the formation of

the association had already contributed to

banish much of the abuse and personal-

ity which had so long degraded and im-

paired the influence of the press in this

State. HENRY T. STANTON was then in-

troduced and read the beautiful poem

which we published on Saturday. His

eloquence, as well as the matter of his

thought and happy expression, elicited the

appreciative approbation of all who were

present. J. STODDARD JOHNSON, of the

Frankfort Freeman, who had been elected

orator at the first meeting, then delivered

an able and interesting address, which we

regret not having space for in our columns.

Mr. JOHNSON is himself an ornament to

the profession, and in his conduct of the

Journal acts out his own eloquent and

exalted conception of the functions and

duties of the editor. At the conclusion

of the address invitations were read to

lunch at several places, and to visit var-

ious points of interest, all of which, it is

unnecessary to say were accepted and en-

joyed. A scholarship in Washington

College, Virginia, was tendered by Wm.

PRESTON JOHNSON, and accepted in a

resolution offered by HENRY T. STANTON.

WM. N. HALDEMAN was elected President

of the next meeting; J. M. CLARK, Vice

President; F. L. McCHESNEY, Treasur-

er; J. J. MILLER, R. M. KELLY, J. M.

ADAMS, and H. T. STANTON, Executive

Committee. GEORGE W. RANCK was elected

to deliver the address, and R. S. WIL-

LIAMS to read a poem. A magnificent

banquet was tendered the Association by

the press and citizens of Lexington and

the proprietors of the Phoenix Hotel at

which toasts were proposed, and speeches

made. Altogether the occasion seems to

have passed most pleasantly and we hope

may be followed by good results. From

among the resolutions adopted the follow-

ing are especially worthy of notice, viz:

Resolved, That this Association earnestly

suggests and recommends to the Press of

Kentucky renewed exertions of its powerful

influence to develop the vast, unused re-

sources of our State, to encourage internal

improvement and to advance her moral, ed-

ucational, mechanical, agricultural man-

ufacturing and commercial interests in order

that she may attain the pre-eminence for

which nature has designed her.

The following resolution offered by Mr.

RANCK was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the As-

sociation that underbidding for patronage,

publication of advertisements calculated to

deceive and defraud the public, and inordi-

nate and indiscriminate "padding" are prac-

tices meriting the strongest condemnation, as

they are totally inconsistent with the spirit

and dignity of Journalism, and only calculated

to weaken and degrade the profession.

THE PARIS SENSATION.

Prince PIERRE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

is the son of LUCIEN BONAPARTE, Prince

De Camille, by his second marriage, and is,

therefore, a nephew of the first NAPOLEON

and cousin german to the present Emper-

or of the French. He was born in 1815,

and is President of the Council General of

Cosica. He was well educated by his

father, the most accomplished of the BON-

APARTE brothers. Early in life he seems

to have had a penchant for a military life,

and, at the age of fifteen, after sojourning

in Bordentown, N. Y., as a guest of his

uncle JOSEPH, ex-King of Spain, for a

brief season, he became the aide-de-camp of

SANTANDER, the revolutionary General of

Columbia, in South America. Soon tir-

ing of this life or field of action, he re-

signed, proceeded to Rome, joined the

Carbonari, abused the Pope, beat police-

men and made himself generally and dis-

agreeably obnoxious. An order for his ar-

rest was issued, which being attempted he

he killed the leader of the police soldiery

and dangerously wounded two of his men, but

was overpowered, imprisoned, and finally

released by the Pontiff he had outraged,

on condition he would come to the United

States. Here he met the present Emper-

or, but, soon parting with him, pur-

sued a life of adventure in Central

and South America, from whence he went

to England, and there lead a life of de-

bauchery and dissipation for several years.

Thence he went to the Ionian Islands and

to Greece, distinguishing himself by his

recklessness, and on one occasion when

attacked by Albanian banditti he killed

and wounded several of the desperadoes

and put the rest to flight. He was invited

to leave Greece by the representatives of

the British Government, and again be-

came a resident of England. His notice

of his cousin's failure at Boulogne was

not flattering. The revolution of 1848

occurring Prince PIERRE set out for Paris,

became a violent Republican, was elected

to the Constituent Assembly from

Ajaccio, in Corsica, and continued to be

professedly an ardent advocate of red hot

democracy until the coup d'etat which ended

in the overthrow of the Republic and the

substitution of the Second Empire, when

he announced his intention to retire to

the shades of private life. He does not

seem to have been a favorite with the Em-

peror and has resided principally at his

own villa in Autueil.

Prince PIERRE recently wrote a book

entitled "The elements of swordsmanship

simplified as much as possible," and upon

it the *Marseillaise*, the paper of Count</

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foxes.—There were paid for red foxes killed in 1869, \$5,795.00.

Leg Broken.—On last Thursday William Chasler, while taking out ice at Artie's pond, near this city, fell and broke his leg below the knee.

Mr. Alexander Miller, the oldest of the large and influential family of Millers, of Millersburg, died on Thursday, 6th inst., at an advanced age.

Quick Trip.—The St. Charles passing this city on Monday morning, having left Pittsburg about forty-eight hours previously. She received for shipment to Cincinnati a large quantity of wheat from Alex. Power, sent off to prevent damage by water.

Colored Population.—In 1868 there were in the State 41,916 over eighteen years of age; in 1869 there were 41,540—decrease of 476; between six and twenty there were in 1868 44,168; in 1869 42,298—decrease of 1870. The amount of taxable property owned by negroes in 1868 was \$1,674,687; in 1869 \$2,036,784; increase \$362,197.

Auditor's Report.—We are indebted to Col. Joel D. Howard Smith, our excellent State Auditor, for a copy of his annual report for the year 1869. It is a full, comprehensive and carefully compiled document giving a clear and satisfactory report of the financial condition of the State. The report covers 246 large pages.

A Rare Chance to Get Cheap Clothing.—A. Billestein has on hand a large and well-selected stock of men's and boys' clothing, cloths, cassimers, shirts, underwear, handkerchiefs, suspenders, ties, hats, trunks, valises, &c., which he offers to sell for cash cheaper than like goods ever have been sold in this market. Give him a call at 37 East Second street. But one price asked for goods.

The Rain.—The rain has fallen in this neighborhood in great quantities. On Sunday night and Monday morning it poured down in torrents. We learn that it was general, and along the line of the Ohio river the storm was particularly hard. Monday afternoon the sky cleared and the sun shone out resplendently, but this morning the sky is again overcast.

Chloral.—"Chloral Hydrate," is the latest sensation in the medical world. One of our enterprising pharmacists has recently introduced it into this city. We trust that eventually it will make a favorable impression, but at present we indulge no such hopes. The doctors assure us that therapeutically chloral is "an hypnotic," and Maysville has suffered so much from hypnotics in the past, that at present she is rather disposed to fight shy of them.

The River on a Rampage.—The Ohio commenced rising rapidly on Sunday night, and has continued to rise up to the present writing. The water has already advanced up Wall street, having invaded the premises of Alex. Power and got pretty near to Alex. Maddox. The first floor of the new warehouse of Pope, Duke & Co. is under water, and the coal is in part surrounded by it. The streams above are rising, and there is danger of great destruction of property.

Railroad Receipts.—A great many persons in Mason, Fleming and Nicholas counties do not know that we will receive their receipts for railroad taxes at par for subscription to the EAGLE, and we would be obliged to our friends to make it generally understood. Our special office in this is to place the EAGLE in the hands of many men who pay but a few dollars tax in each year, and not enough in the three years to amount to a share of the stock of \$50. If they sell their receipts they cannot get for them in money more than twenty cents on the dollar, though they are really worth more. We invite all of them to send their receipts to us, and we will send them a good paper in exchange at our regular cash rates, and receive their receipts at par in payment.

The statement in the Bulletin concerning the resignation of Rev. Mr. Chambliss, of the Baptist Church, is not entirely correct. Mr. Chambliss on last Sunday gave notice to his congregation of his resignation to take effect at the expiration of his engagement for the present year, which we believe will be in March. Until then Mr. Chambliss will continue to discharge the duties of pastor, and the notice was given in order that the congregation might have time to supply the vacancy which will be the result.

Under the head of "Firm Changes" the Louisville Courier-Journal notices the dissolution of the old firm of Casseday & Co., and the succession to their business of Messrs. Bayless, McCarthy & Co. John E. McCarthy, one of the members of the new firm, is our old friend of this city, whose absence from the business and social circles of Maysville is really a loss to be regretted. In conjunction with his brother, G. A. McCarthy, he is a few years built up a large and flourishing trade in the gunware, glass and china business, and won the confidence of all with whom he had transactions. We do not doubt his success in Louisville will be great, and we are certain that he will deserve it. He carries with him to the wider field in which he embarked the good wishes of a large circle of friends.

Fleming County.—The number of acres of land in Fleming county reported to the assessor for the year 1869, was 179,748. The value was \$3,069,880, a decrease in value of \$104,484. The average value per acre was \$17.02, a decrease of 85 cents per acre. So that although Fleming does not fall off in the number of acres as much as Ma. on, she nearly makes up in the diminution of values.

The number of horses and mares was 1,799, a decrease of 27. The value was \$366,727, an increase of \$610. The number of mules was 1,235, a decrease of 267, valued at \$79,641, a decrease in value of \$6,744. The number of cattle was \$6,974, an increase of \$30, valued at \$157,890, an increase of \$12,585; value under the equalization law, \$449,075, a decrease of \$30,827. Total value of taxable property in Fleming, \$4,472,706, a decrease of \$29,373. White males over 21 years, 2,106, an increase of 87. Hogs over six months old, 5,914, a decrease of 1,252.

The Legislature.—On the 8th the Senate passed a bill for the benefit of Flemingburg.

On the 10th the House passed a bill continuing in force until the 12th of February, 1871, the present law for the benefit of clerks, jailors, sheriffs, &c., having uncollected fees. Also a bill to amend the charter of the Carlisle and Park's Ferry turnpike company.

Also a bill to repeal part of the charter of the Concord and Tollesboro turnpike company. On the 11th the Senate passed the House bill to charter the Carlisle and Mt. Sterling turnpike company.

On the same day the House passed a bill authorizing the county courts of Montgomery and Bath to levy a tax to build a bridge over Hinkson creek in Bath county.

Robertson County.—This county is growing, the assessor reporting 69,391 acres of land, an increase of 1,900 acres over 1868. It is valued at \$794,593, an increase in value of \$27,414. The average value per acre is \$11.50, a decrease of \$1.61.

The number of horses and mares was 2,059, an increase of 159, valued at \$134,125, an increase in value of \$9,855. The number of cattle was 1,598, an increase of 113, valued at \$26,520, a decrease in value of \$703.

Value under the equalization law, \$102,660, an increase of \$970. Total value, \$1,115,138, an increase of \$47,624.

Number of white males over 21 years, 1,064, an increase of 27.

Hogs over six months old, 1,806, a decrease of 1,255.

Number of pounds of tobacco raised, 30,726, an increase of 631 pounds.

Bushels of corn, 218,784, an increase of 42,277.

No person reported tax paid on income on United States bonds.

The Phosphates Again.—At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute (New York) a letter was read from a gentleman who says that he was "raised in one of the most noted blue grass regions" of Kentucky, but for the last seventeen years has been a resident of Central Indiana. Fertilized by his extended experience in both States the gentleman informs the club that he is prepared to prove that a great portion of the land in the central region of the latter State is quite as well adapted to blue grass as the best blue grass lands of Kentucky, and that "some day" it will be equally famous for blue grass and fine cattle.

To this statement Mr. Lyman, a member of the Club, replies: "The limestone of the Kentucky Blue grass region contains phosphate as well as carbonate and sulphate of lime. This is the reason why Kentucky 'beats Indiana and the rest of mankind with her blue grass.'"

Those of our friends who take phosphates "in their" should make a note of this.

The Columbus and Maysville Railroad.—The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal says: "In answer to a call of Colonel S. N. Yeoman, chairman of the Board of Corporators of the Columbus and Maysville Railroad, the following gentlemen met in the private office of the Treasurer of State yesterday afternoon: Chairman, Colonel S. N. Yeoman, of Fayette; Secretary, Dr. W. R. Smith, of Highland; Hon. W. Dennison, Mr. Brooks, and Mr. Bartlett, of Franklin; Mr. Kions, of Madison; C. A. Palmer and Mr. Russell, of Fayette; and David Thomas, of Brown, with Mr. Gure, the engineer of the road, who submitted a map and report of the survey for their consideration."

After a full and thorough discussion it was on motion of Hon. Wm. Dennison declared that Colonel S. N. Yeoman act as the general agent of the incorporation to procure stock books and make the necessary arrangements for the procurement of stock, right of way, &c., to be aided by one person from each county along the line who shall be designated by the incorporators present and it only remains to those interested to act earnestly and promptly to insure success. The stock books of the company will be opened promptly at the places designated, as advertised by the Secretary, Jan. 13, 1869.

The subjoined decision of the Court of Appeals will be interesting to many of our readers, viz:

COMPENSATION OF TRUSTEES—COSTS.

Fleming } From Fleming County.

Wilson and wife. }

REVEREND—ROBERTSON, JUDGE.

Parker bequeathed to Hord \$7,500 in trust to keep and make productive for the use of Susan Gooding, but to be paid to her brother in the event of her dying before 21 years of age and without issue. After her death the fund a short time had Fleming substituted as trustee by order of Court. Fleming reluctantly accepted the trust, and received, in 1851, \$7,745 as the trust fund. In 1865 he reported to the Court \$20,316 as the fund. The beneficiary intermarried with Wilson, who justly brought this suit for a settlement of the trust, without charge of delinquency or fidelity. Fleming answered, seeking to be relieved when the Court would adjudge it best for them and safe for himself. When she became 21 years old, the Court ordered the payment of the fund, after deducting five per cent. for his services and adjudged the cost against him.

Held—There is no rule in restricting a trustee's compensation at five per cent. The rate is appointed according to the nature and responsibility of the trust, and the length, fidelity and success of the service. Fleming's services are proved to have been worth one and a half per cent. annually, to be credited at the end of each year on the fund in his hands, and he to be charged with six per cent. interest on the balance. Biennial fees for compounding the legal interest are approved as apparently reasonable. As the suit was brought on the part of the plaintiffs, and prematurely instituted, it was unreasonable to tax Fleming with any costs, and the trust fund should have been paid them.

The Legislature.—The bill introduced by Judge Plister abolishing punishment by stripes passed the House of Representatives on the 12th by a vote of 85 to 15. The bill reads as follows:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the infliction of stripes as a punishment, for any and all offenses against the laws of this Commonwealth, be and hereby is, abolished, and any and all offenses against the laws of this Commonwealth, now punished by the infliction of stripes, shall, after the going into effect of this act, be punished by confinement in the county jail or work-house (if there be one) of the county in which the offense is committed, at hard labor, for not less than one month or more than six months for each offense, at the discretion of the jury, or of the court, if the case is tried by the court without a jury. Such labor, if in the jail or jail-yard, shall be under the direction of the jailer, but it may be performed outside of the jail under guard and in a work-house, it shall be under the direction of the keeper of the work-house—all to be under such regulations as the county court of each county may prescribe; and the surplus proceeds of such labor shall inure to the county treasury. *Provided*, That all white juvenile offenders, under the age of twenty years, may be confined by order of the court, in the State House of Reform, when the time for which they are confined is two months or more: *And provided further*, That this house shall not repeat any law authorizing those convicted of any misdemeanor in any city to be confined in any city jail or work-house.

§ 2. That where, by any existing laws, punishment by stripes for any offense is authorized as an alternative punishment, the same is hereby abolished, and such alternative punishment, and the punishment of which the infliction of stripes is an alternative, shall be the sole punishment for such offense.

§ 3. All acts and parts of acts, consistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

§ 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after sixty days from its passage.

§ 5. That where, by any existing laws, punishment by stripes for any offense is authorized as an alternative punishment, the same is hereby abolished, and such alternative punishment, and the punishment of which the infliction of stripes is an alternative, shall be the sole punishment for such offense.

§ 6. All acts and parts of acts, consistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

§ 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after sixty days from its passage.

Mason County.—The number of acres of land in Mason county reported to the assessor in 1869 was 141,180, or a decrease of 27,791 acres from the number of acres reported the previous year. What has become of the missing land is not stated in the Auditor's report. The value is put down at \$5,064,455, or a decrease in value of \$178,540. Perhaps the railroad tax of one cent per acre, will in a measure account for this decrease in values. The average value per acre is \$36.01, against \$31.03 per acre the previous year. That will do a little better, but the State has as well institute some inquiry as to the rapid diminution of the area of our sacred soil.

The number of horses and mares in 1869 was 5,624, a decrease of 312. The value was \$356,546, a decrease of \$14,376. The number of mules was \$1,272, a decrease of 448. The value was \$94,225, a decrease of \$2,865. The number of jennies was 37, an increase of 2. The increase in the value of jennies was \$160.

The number of cattle was 5,410, a decrease of 370. They were valued at \$16,003, an increase of \$717.

The number of stoves was 152, an increase of 4. Valued at \$390,420, a decrease in value of \$2,225.

The value under the equalization law was \$1,074,780, a decrease of \$10,911.

The value of pleasure carriages was \$52,420, a decrease of \$4,862.

Value of gold and silver watches, \$26,500, a decrease of \$2,340. Value of gold and silver plate, \$11,235, a decrease of \$1,381.

Value of pianos, \$26,380, a decrease of \$835.

Total value for 1869, \$8,389,525, a decrease of \$123,798.

Number of white males over 21 years of age, 3,160, an increase of 103. Enrolled militia, 2,289, an increase of 155. Children between 6 and 20 years old, 2,984, a decrease of 16.

Hogs over six months old, 7,793, a decrease of 1,395.

Whites that are blind, 2. Whites that are deaf and dumb, 6.

Only fifteen persons have more than two dogs.

There were 81 sheep killed by dogs, valued at \$236.

The number of pounds of tobacco raised was 1,262,200, an increase of 503,307 pounds.

The number of pounds of hemp was \$443,701, a decrease of 188,495 pounds.

The number of bushels of corn was 945,330, an increase of 279,193 bushels. Bushels of wheat, 61,209, a decrease of 43,892. Bushels of barley, 7,259, a decrease of 23,928.

An **Unfortunate Woman.**—We republish the subjoined article from the Louisville Courier-Journal, of the 13th, in order that the friends of the unfortunate woman concerning whom it was written may be informed of her whereabouts viz:

A few days since we noticed the sale of the old "Blue House" on the levee and the doing of a woman, its only tenant, on that occasion. The facts as stated we obtained from persons on the levee and were so put up to convey a rough impression of the character of the woman. She was yesterday before the City Court on a charge of larceny, and her story to the jury together with the fact that there was a gentleman present who once knew her and her husband, and corroborated all she said, led us to believe that she is a badly abused and very unfortunate woman. The jury pronounced her not a lunatic without retiring.

She said her maiden name was Mary Stevenson and that she was born in Lewis county, Ky. Her first husband, Thomas G. Martin, was a prominent and wealthy citizen of New Orleans and died in 1857. She lived on Orleans street, between Dauphin and Burgundy. After her husband's death, she says, she was swindled out of the most of her property by the administrators on her husband's estate. She then went to live with a man who lived on Orleans street, between Dauphin and Burgundy. After her husband's death, she says, she was swindled out of the most of her property by the administrators on her husband's estate.

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the people of Maysville would subscribe a sum to the Flemingburg Branch Railroad equal to if not greater than the amount which might be subscribed by the three precincts of Flemingburg, Elizaville and Centerville combined. Let the uncontradicted publication of such a statement should impress the public mind with the belief that such a pledge was really made, we deem it proper to say that the above extract does not correctly represent the facts in the case. The people of the Elizaville and Centerville precincts were chiefly interested in the building of the main stem, and no assurance of an equal subscription to the branch road was necessary to secure their votes to the branch road, which was with them a matter of secondary and inferior importance. In Flemingburg the case was different, and in order to combat the argument of the enemies of the subscription, that it would exhaust the resources of that precinct and cripple them in any attempt they might make to build it, the pledge was made by the public meeting in Maysville and by the gentlemen who canvassed the Flemingburg precinct, that the people of Maysville would subscribe to the branch road a sum equal to if not greater than the people of the Flemingburg precinct might subscribe by voting the tax to the main stem. In order to sustain this statement, and to set the matter forever at rest, we here publish the report of the public meeting alluded to. It was very generally circulated through Fleming county in an extra, in the Maysville Eagle, and in the Flemingburg Democrat at the time. It reads as follows, viz:

"RAILROAD MEETING.—At a meeting of the citizens of Maysville, at the Council Chamber, on Saturday evening, April 3d, 1869, A. M. January was selected chairman, and Geo. W. Sulzer, secretary."

Mr. James Barbour stated to the meeting that he had recently visited Fleming county with a view to invite the co-operation of the Flemingburg, Elizaville and Centerville election districts to aid in the construction of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad North-east Division, by subscription of stock by those districts to that road. He stated that he had secured the co-operation of the Flemingburg district, and that he believed that the co-operation of the Flemingburg district was the apprehension on the part of some of the people of that district that there might not be a corresponding effort on our part to build the branch road to Flemingburg looking to an ultimate extension of that branch towards the coal, lumber, and iron region in eastern Kentucky. He stated that he had secured the co-operation of the Flemingburg district, and that he believed that the co-operation of the Flemingburg district was the apprehension on the part of some of the people of that district that there might not be a corresponding effort on our part to build the branch road to Flemingburg looking to an ultimate extension of that branch towards the coal, lumber, and iron region in eastern Kentucky. He stated that he had secured the co-operation of the Flemingburg district, and that he believed that the co-operation of the Flemingburg district was the apprehension on the part of some of the people of that district that there might not be a corresponding effort on our part to build the branch road to Flemingburg looking to an ultimate extension of that branch towards the coal, lumber, and iron region in eastern Kentucky.

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KISSING ON THE EASY

His early morning whisper that
Said sweet to me
How could she part her lips to speak
While kissing on the easy?
There's such a sum of smacking bliss
That comes could not buy
The hushed words of one sweet kiss
That's taken on the easy
Oh! this kissing on the easy
This kissing on the easy
This kissing on the easy
Downright delicious, delicious
Kissing on the easy.

AGRICULTURAL

[From the Kentucky Constitution.]

FEEDING HORSES

I give you the method which my wife adopted several years ago, and which I find to be the best I ever saw tried, viz: Cut the hay in slices of proper thickness, fry it just enough to get the moisture out of the loaf (or about half cooked), then lay the slices into a stone crock and pour the fat over it which has been fried out; add enough melted lard to cover the meat, and set away in a cool cellar, keeping it covered. Take it out as wanted and finish cooking. This method may not be new to many of you readers, or perhaps most of them know of better methods.

It has been noticed by even casual observers that a large majority of those who make a business of breeding horses in our country, fail. Such failures are not the result of negligence or want of ability, but result from the almost universal uncertainty of the business. What causes this uncertainty? The risk of the life, limbs and health of the animals has much to do towards it. An injury to a horse is much more liable to cause a loss than one to an ox, cow, sheep, or hog, for all of these we can fatten and send to the slaughter. But the custom in America of mixing all breeds of horses renders their breeding a very uncertain business. That "like will produce like" in horse-breeding just as certain as in breeding any domestic animal—the circumstances being equal—is certainly true. But mixed blood stock give mixed progeny and that invariably.

To illustrate: Suppose a pure English racing mare is bred to a Norman stallion, and a stallion colt the product, and he sired for a stock horse. Next take a large powerful Clyde mare and cross her with a hard, wiry Connick stallion, and get a mere colt. Then raise the stallion and mare and cross them together and get a stallion colt, and raise and keep him for stock purposes. Now such a stallion crossed with mixed blooded mares will show occasionally his four strains of blood very plainly. In the stock, if quite numerous, may be found the clean, nervous, elastic, lasting racer—the broad, low built, heavy-headed, heavy-muscled Clyde, the short, thick-necked, heavy-muscled Clyde, the short, thick-necked, heavy-muscled Clyde, the short, thick-necked, heavy-muscled Clyde. But these well-defined representatives of the four strains of blood in the stallion, will be rare exceptions to the great bulk of it. Such a stallion is often a very desirable rooster, and would quite likely be a very popular stock horse with careless breeders until his stock told against him. Four-fifths, if not nine-tenths, of the stock from such a stallion will be anything but representatives of their individual sire. In short, he will be a very poor stock animal, his colts showing themselves everything and anything except what the breeder expected.

That such a stallion is not more badly mixed in blood than a majority of American stallions, and mares too, every intelligent horse breeder knows. Not that our horses are so late crossed, but they are crossed and re-crossed so often that an attempt to breed anything definite from them (if we except the racer) is found to be a risky business, and very often results in failure. But the careful, intelligent, close-observing horse breeder in our country are gradually but surely feeling their way out of such a chaos. They will know that we should have breeds of horses established and kept pure. A man wishing to raise (and that surely popular rooster for market should be able to find pure stock from which to breed them, and not be compelled to look upon his first lot of colts and mares as a variety comprising nearly everything from the Sheldahl pony to the mammoth Clyde. Almost any man with capital can be sure of success if he attempts to breed Short-Horn, Yorkshire or Alderneys.

To improve our horses and make the business of breeding them a sure and safer one, is a worthy object, and any one who succeeds in furthering such improvement is entitled to the gratitude of every lover of a good horse. To show good cause for success and plain reasons why failure is often the result, and to set up some land marks which may be of some value to the beginner in horse breeding, and to help work out a beginning for a pure stock of roosters, is the object in jotting down these observations. More anon.

A good soup contains the nutriment most needed, for a trifling expense, and should be found on every table at least twice a week—once a day would be better.

A few points are very essential in making good soup. Beef is the best meat for the purpose, and contains the most nutriment.

A shank bone well cracked, that the marrow may be extracted, which you can purchase for the trifling sum of fifteen cents, will make an abundant soup for a family of half a dozen persons twice. The bone should be put to soak in cold water, allowing a full quart of water for every pound of meat, and by a very gradual heat come to a slow simmer, which should be kept up five or six hours. Soup should on no account be allowed to boil, except for the last fifteen minutes, to cook the vegetables in finishing. For the first hour of simmering, it should be frequently skimmed. Salt and pepper and savory should be cooked in it from the first, and rice added at last for thickening. If vegetables are desired they should be nicely sliced, and the soup strained finally through a sieve. Great care should be used to skin off the fat as it rises, which will be necessary for some hours. If soup is allowed to cool and used the second day after making, it will be all the better, as then all grease can be entirely removed.

Very delicious soups can be made in the same manner from game, fowl, mutton, or veal, and thickening them with a little arrow root or corn starch.

Broths for the delicate invalid, and soups,

rich and nourishing for the children, and indeed all the household—if you would have them strong and ruddy and free from dyspepsia.

FRYING MEATS, VEGETABLES, AND ETC. Frying is an expeditious and convenient mode of preparing food, but is not as healthful as boiling or baking. Much of this difficulty might be remedied, if more care were used as to the manner. Food that is to be fried in butter or fat, should never be placed on the spider, skillet or griddle until the fat is scalding hot. By this means the food is seared over at once, and the soup and pantries, as when put in cold. A hash made of bits mixed meats and potatoes, with a few fine bread crumbs, all finely mixed, is most delicious for breakfast, or tea even, when gentlemen are present, if well seasoned and put into gravy or fat, thoroughly heated. It should cook slowly for a long time, and be kept moist with gravy or hot water, at the same time allowing it to brown a nice crust on the bottom. Potatoes, parsnips, and apples, are very nice fried, but should by no means be put in cold fat. Apples cut a quarter of an inch thick, placed on a griddle to fry brown slowly on each side, and finished at last with a t-bitch of sugar on the top, which will melt while the other side is frying, is indeed a tempting side dish. Slices of bread, dipped hastily in milk, and then a batter of salted egg and flour made, into which it must also be dipped and fried, is another addition to the breakfast table, and a good way to use stale bread!

Steak may be made nearly as good as broiled, by placing in a very hot spider, without grease, and allowing each side about a half minute to cook. Use no water, and season upon the platter.

A little pleasant cogitation, dear young house-keeper, while you sit nursing your babe, or doing the mending, will give you material for a new dish to-morrow, with which to surprise your dining husband. Do you not agree with me, that housekeeping is a fine art, and a beautiful one if well performed? When we get the right of suffrage, I wonder what will become of housekeeping and these husbands of ours.

Fundamental Elements of Agriculture. 1st. All land on which clover or the grasses are grown must either have lime in it naturally or it must be artificially supplied. It matters little whether it is supplied in the form of stone lime, oyster shell lime or marl.

2d. All permanent improvement of lands must look to lime as its basis. 3d. Lands which have long been in culture will be benefited by application in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, composts of fish, ashes, or in oyster shell lime or marl, if the land needs liming also.

4th. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility, unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.

5th. Mould is indispensable in every soil, and a healthy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the application of composts rich in the elements of mould.

6th. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefit prolonged, by the admixture of plaster or pulverized charcoal.

7th. Deep ploughing and subsoiling greatly improve the productive powers of a variety of soils that is not wet.

8th. All wet land should be drained. 9th. All grain crops should be harvested several days before the grain is thoroughly ripe.

10th. Clover, as well as other grasses in, tending for hay, should be mown when in bloom.

11th. Sandy lands can be most effectually improved by clay. If such lands require liming, it is best done by a compost of lime and clay. In sacking lime salt brine is better than water.

12th. The chopping or grinding of grain to be fed to stock effects a saving of at least twenty-five per cent.

13th. The draining of wet lands adds to their value by making them produce more and better crops, by producing them earlier, and by improving the health of the neighborhood.

14th. To manure or lime wet lands is to throw manure, lime and labor away.

15th. Shallow ploughing operates to impoverish the soil, while decreasing its production.

16th. By stabling and shedding stock during the winter a saving of one-fourth of the food is effected. That is, one-fourth less food is required than if they were exposed to the inclemency of the weather.

17th. A bushel of plaster per acre, sown broadcast over clover, will add from 20 to 100 per cent to its produce.

18th. The periodical application of ashes unseasoned, tends to keep up the integrity of the soils, by supplying most if not all the organic substances.

19th. Thorough preparation of land is absolutely necessary, to the successful and luxuriant growth of crops.

Planning Mill.
M. J. CHASE.

[of the late firm of Manger, Chase & Co., of Ripley, Ohio.]
E. DIMMITT. R. E. ROBERTS. H. R. COLLIER.

KENTUCKY

PLANING AND FLOORING MILL,
DOORS, SASH AND BLIND

FACTORY.

CHASE, DIMMITT & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS

BUILDING MATERIAL,
SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, PALINGS, LATH, MOULDINGS.

Pine and Poplar Lumber,
PLANED AND ROUGH.

Corner Third & Poplar Sts., 5th Ward,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

Good Dry, Planed Flooring \$1.50 per 100 ft. Board.
dressed. July 1st 1870

Stationary.

HOLIDAY TRADE.

1869. JAMES SMITH. 1870.

desires to call the attention of purchasers to his large and elegant stock of books and fancy stationery, etc., etc.

TOYS AND JUNKENIE BOOKS, ILLS.
TRATED PRESENTATION BOOKS.

Poetical and Miscellaneous Books, Bibles,
Prayer and Hymn Books, and
Fancy Stationery.

writing desks, letter cases, secretaries' portfolios, work, bookbinders' and give books, etc., etc. The entire stock will be found one of the largest and best ever offered in this market.

JAMES SMITH

Boots and Shoes

BALL & TAYLOR.

Having bought out Mr. B. A. Wallingford, we will continue the old stand.

BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS

at the old stand. We will keep our stock supplied at all times with

NEW AND
DESIRABLE GOODS!

We will continue the manufacturing of
LADIES' AND MEN'S

BOOTS & SHOES

TO ORDER, BY
EXPERIENCED AND
COMPETENT WORKMEN.

may 21st 1870

Hardware.

TO MERCHANTS AND CONSUMERS.

HARDWARE.

CUTLERY, SADDLERY,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE SHOT GUNS,

AMMUNITION, (all kinds.)

Rifles and Pistols

Our stock of
COACH TRIMMINGS, COACH WOOD-
WORK, SPRINGS AND AXLES,
AND SADDLERY,

is now full and complete. We invite any persons in the city to call on us here to give us a call and examine our goods and prices. We are determined to sell goods as low as any house in the West.

TERMS CASH.

TO MERCHANTS.

BOOTS, SHOE, AND HATS.

(Direct from the Factories.)

We have just been receiving the
LARGEST STOCK

of Boots, Shoes and Hats, ever before in this market. All our goods are from the VERY BEST NEW ENGLAND FACTORIES.

Coburn & Clifton's best Boots.
Allen & Fitch's Boots & Breeches.
Estlin's Boots and Breeches.
A. J. White's celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes.

Francis Dane's celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes and Breeches.
E. J. & Co.'s celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes and Breeches.
John Hart & Co.'s celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes and Breeches.
Kimball's celebrated Women's and Men's Shoes and all other A 1 brands of our kind and numerous others.

HATS.

Our Hat stock is large, comprising Fur, Brak's and Men's and Boys' Wool Hats, made to order.

TERMS CASH.

Lines of Travel.
FOR LOUISVILLE

OLD RELIABLE LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI

U. S. MAIL LINE

STEAMERS

MEALS AND STATEROOM.

THROUGH TICKETS ENTIRE FREE.

MEALS AND STATEROOM.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE

RUNNING FROM CINCINNATI TO LOUISVILLE

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Passengers by this route avoid a two mile Omnibus ride, and an hour's jostling over rough pavements.

TWO DAILY LINES.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE AT 12 M.

OPEN BULL. C. DAVIS, Master
BEN FRANKLIN. S. HILDEBRAND, Master

LANDING AT ALL INTERMEDIATE POINTS

EVENING EXPRESS LINE AT 5.30 P. M.

UNITED STATES. R. M. WARD, Master.
GEN. LITTLE. D. WHITNEY.

LANDING ONLY AT MADISON.

Both lines making sure connections at Louisville with all the early morning trains for the southern cities.

Northern passengers by this route have change of cars from Louisville to New Orleans, Memphis and Nashville.

Have one light and from 107 to 137 miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.

Ask for Tickets and be sure they read

Via U. S. MAIL LINE

STEAMERS.

Tickets for sale at all the Ticket Offices in the South and East, and at Bureau House, Cincinnati and on board steamers at foot of Vine street, C. P. O.

ALL POINTS EAST.

BAOAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

All Bots leave from the Company's Wharf East, foot of Vine street.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE,

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

On and after JUNE 27, 1869, trains will run as follows:

No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4.

Leave Louisville at 7 A. M. 5.00 P. M. 11.15 P. M. Arrive Nashville at 10 A. M. 4.00 P. M. 8.30 P. M.

Humboldt at 1.00 P. M. 5.00 P. M. 9.30 P. M. Memphis at 2.30 P. M. 12.30 P. M. 6.30 P. M.

New Orleans at 1.00 P. M. 5.00 P. M. 9.30 P. M.

TRAIN No. 1 connects at Humboldt with trains for New Orleans and all points Southwest, and at 3.00 P. M. for Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, and all points East, for Chattanooga and all points Southeast.

TRAIN No. 3 connects at Humboldt with trains for Mobile, New Orleans, and all points Southeast. Does not run to Nashville.

TRAIN No. 17 connects at Nashville with trains for Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, and all points Southeast. No connection from Bowling Green for Louisville at any point Southwest.

Sleeping Cars on train No. 1 run through to Humboldt and Memphis, and on train No. 17 through to Nashville.

Sleeping Cars on train No. 3 run through to Humboldt and New Orleans without change.

Knoxville Branch, runs from Louisville at 7.45 A. M. for Johnsons, Knoxville, Stanford, Crab Orchard, and Mt. Vernon, connecting by stage to Williamson, and all points in southeastern Kentucky.

Barretts Accommodation train leaves Louisville at 4.45 P. M. This train connects at Nashville's station with stage for Fairfield, Bloomfield and Chaplin.

Richmond Accommodation train leaves Stanford at 2 P. M. on arrival of train from Louisville.

Trains No. 2 and No. 17 run daily. All other trains run daily except Sunday.

ALBERT FINE,
General Sup. C. & N. R. R.

may 21st 1870

may 21st 1870

Dry Goods &c.
NEW GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW DRESS GOODS.

NEW SHAWLS,
NEW SHAWLS,
NEW SHAWLS.

NEW HOSIERY,
NEW HOSIERY,
NEW HOSIERY.

ALPACAS, ALPACAS,

LENOS, LENOS,

POPLINS, POPLINS,

PARCELS, PARCELS,

PIQUES, PIQUES,

LINENS, LINENS,

CARPETS, CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, OIL CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES,

CLOTHS, CLOTHS, CLOTHS.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS,

CONTINUALLY, CONTINUALLY.

STILL THEY COME,
STILL THEY COME,
STILL THEY COME.

TO MULLINS & HUNT,
TO MULLINS & HUNT

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,
CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

CHEAP GOODS, CHEAP GOODS,

ALL THE TIME, ALL THE TIME,

BARGAINS, BARGAINS,

OLD FRIENDS, OLD FRIENDS,

NEW FRIENDS, NEW FRIENDS,

STRANGERS, STRANGERS,
EVERYBODY, EVERYBODY,
BUY YOUR DRY GOODS AT

"THE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE"

MULLINS & HUNT

may 21st 1870

M. R. & A. R. BURGESS,

(Successors to Harrods, Pearce & Co.)

Importers and Jobbers

DRY GOODS,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Foreign and American Dry Goods and Fashionable Notions, which they offer for Cash at Eastern prices.

M. R. & A. R. BURGESS.

Stores and Entware.

N. COOPER,

No. 21 & 23, SECOND ST., Opposite Court

I have determined to sell out my large stock of

COOKING STOVES

TIN, WOODEN & STONEWARES,

FRUIT JARS, ICE CHESTS,

Water Coolers, Cream Freezers, &c.

At Prices barely to COVER COST.

Now is the time to buy CHEAPER than ever was sold in this market.

NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE

HUGH POWER,

[Successor to Power & Spalding.]

Miscellaneous

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the summer for the approaching season. Business men, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 25c. to 50c. per week, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That who are able to make this money, and use it well, will be able to make it. We will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of printing, and particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work, and a copy of The People's Library Pamphlet—some of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Acworth, MAINE.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION

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CASH GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF \$500,000.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5 Cash (1 to each \$25,000) 40 Cash Gifts, each \$1,000

10 " " 10,000 200 " " 500

20 " " 5,000 200 " " 100

50 Elegant Rosewood Piano, each - \$300 to \$700

100 Sewing Machines, each - 75 to 100

200 Gold Watches, each - 75 to 100

500 Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, each, valued at \$1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets, etc. describing Prizes are sent in Reply to any address. Tickets are sold in lots of 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1,000, 2,500, 5,000, 10,000, 25,000, 50,000, 100,000, 250,000, 500,000, 1,000,000, 2,500,000, 5,000,000, 10,000,000, 25,000,000, 50,000,000, 100,000,000, 250,000,000, 500,000,000, 1,000,000,000, 2,500,000,000, 5,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000, 25,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000, 250,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000, 2,500,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000,000, 25,000,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000,000, 250,000,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000,000, 2,500,000,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000,000,000, 25,000,000,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000,000,000, 250,000,000,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000,000,000, 2,500,000,000,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000,000,000,000, 25,000,000,000,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000,000,000,000, 250,000,000,000,000,0